**CONVENTION FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE  
INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**Training of trainers on living heritage and sustainable urban development**

**Strengthening capacities for resilient communities through sustainable Tourism and HeritAge Safeguarding in Latin America and the Caribbean**

**5, 7, 19, 27, 28 March and 1 April 2025  
Online**

**Unit 1 – Linking intangible cultural heritage and sustainable urban development**

**Facilitator’s notes**

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unit 1

**LINKING INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

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Lesson plan

**DURATION:**

5 to 6 hours

**OBJECTIVE**

This Unit intends to provide a basic introduction to the relationship between safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and promoting sustainable urban development, focusing on key concepts, benefits and challenges. Additionally, it seeks to familiarize workshop participants with key urban planning structures - ecological, functional, socioeconomic – alongside built heritage, to explore how intangible cultural heritage can be integrated in each of them.

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

By the end of the Unit participants will be able to:

* Define the concepts of intangible cultural heritage safeguarding and sustainable urban development.
* Explain how safeguarding intangible cultural heritage contributes to sustainable urban development and community well-being - across environmental, economic and social dimensions – and vice versa, how sustainable urban development reinforces the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage.
* Present key urban planning structures (ecological, functional, socioeconomic and built heritage) and provide examples of how intangible cultural heritage safeguarding can be integrated into each of them.

**DESCRIPTION**

This unit will explore the contribution of intangible cultural heritage to sustainable urban development and vice versa, focusing on its integration into key urban planning structures. Participants will analyze the relationship between intangible cultural heritage and sustainable urban development across environmental, economic and social dimensions and discuss how it contributes to the well-being of communities and their resilience. Key urban planning structures (ecological, functional, socioeconomic and built heritage) will be introduced, emphasizing their function and how they relate to sustainable development and the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage. The unit will also examine the threats, benefits and impacts of urban planning on safeguarding intangible cultural heritage. Case study will address how intangible cultural heritage practices contribute to social development, environmental sustainability and inclusive economic development in cities.

S**EQUENCE OF ACTIVITIES**

* **(35 min) Learn about the "state of the art” of intangible cultural heritage safeguarding and urban planning in participants’ cities**: Questions sent prior to the workshop and results presented by the facilitator on the opening day of the workshop followed by **discussion. *See PPT 1 Exercise 1. State of art.***
* **(30 min) Practical exercise "Sharing your understanding of the concepts of intangible cultural heritage and urban planning":** to be carried out in pairs (one intangible cultural heritage expert and one Urban Planning expert). *See PPT 2. Exercise 2.*
* **(30 min) Presentation and discussion of key concepts and definitions** related to intangible cultural heritage safeguarding and sustainable urban development as well as general notions of urban planning *See PPT 3 Key concepts and definitions.*
* **(45 min) Presentation and discussion on the relationship between intangible cultural heritage, sustainable urban development and key urban planning structures**. *See PPT 4. Intangible cultural heritage, Sustainable Urban Development and Urban Planning.*
* **(20 min) Presentation of the Results of the UNESCO 2022 Survey on Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts**: *See PPT 5 Results of the 2022 UNESCO Survey on Key issues regarding safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts*
* **(25 min) Presentation of challenges and benefits of integrating intangible cultural heritage safeguarding into urban planning and key actors to be included in the process:** *See PPT 6. Incorporating intangible cultural heritage in urban plans: challenges, benefits and actors*.
* **(30 min)** **Group discussion on contribution of intangible cultural heritage to sustainable urban development.** Groups of two to three experts and/or city bearers discuss on how they consider that the intangible cultural heritage element they identified contributes to sustainable urban development. In advance, the facilitator will choose two to three intangible cultural heritage elements from the city covering different intangible cultural heritage domains and will identify the experts/bearers that will be invited to take part in the dialogue or discussion. *See PPT 7. Discussion guide: contribution of intangible cultural heritage to Sustainable urban Development*
* **(90 min) Practical exercise "Identifying the connections between intangible cultural heritage safeguarding and urban planning":** Participants work in pairs (Intangible cultural heritage and urban development experts). An element from “their” city will be selected to analyze how it relates to the urban planning structures. Participants are encouraged to identify the threats as well to its safeguarding and the benefits derived from it. Results will be presented in groups. *See PPT 8. Exercise 3. Identifying the relationship between intangible cultural heritage and urban planning*

**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**

* Massive Online Open Course (MOOC) on Intangible cultural heritage and Sustainable Development: https://ich.unesco.org/en/massive-online-open-course-mooc-01228
* Intangible Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Development: <https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/34299-ES.pdf>
* Repository of Capacity Building Materials: [Unit 8: Intangible cultural heritage and sustainable development](https://ich.unesco.org/es/material-fortalecimiento-capacidades#unidad-8-pci-y-desarrollo-sosteniblebr).
* Key Concepts of Sustainable Urban Development and Urban Planning Document.
* Repository of materials for capacity building of the 2003 Convention, Unit 3, Participant’s text: "Threats and Risks" "Commercialization", "Communities, Groups and Individuals", "Sustainable Development" and "Decontextualization", Intangible cultural heritage element", "Intangible Cultural Heritage": <https://ich.unesco.org/en/capacity-building-materials>

***Notes and suggestions***

This unit presents several examples and case studies that the facilitator can select to illustrate the lesson, or to use as material for exercises in which workshop participants will break into small groups to examine the issues raised in this unit.

Facilitator’s narrative

Following a brief introduction to the unit's objectives, the workshop will begin with the **“State of the Art”** exercise on intangible cultural heritage, safeguarding and urban planning in participants’ cities. Prior to the workshop, participants will be asked ten questions, through a form, regarding the state of the art in “their” cities. The results will be presented by the facilitator and further discussed in groups. Two groups will be formed, each consisting of pairs from five countries, to share and discuss the results of the exercise in plenary. The discussions will last 10 minutes, followed by a 10-minute plenary session to present the most important insights gained from the exchange (5 minutes per group). This activity aims to assess participants’ awareness of urban planning measures that support the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage in their respective cities. ***See PPT 1 Exercise 1. State of art.* (35 min)**

Next, the facilitator introduces the practical exercise on **“Sharing your understanding of the concepts of intangible cultural heritage and urban planning.”** In this interactive session, pairs of two (intangible cultural heritage and urban planning experts) will exchange their knowledge and perspectives on the concepts from both fields. The urban planning experts will tell the intangible cultural heritage experts what they understand by intangible cultural heritage and vice versa. They will then discuss their understanding of sustainable urban development and how intangible cultural heritage can contribute to achieving it. Presentation of results by groups. ***See PPT 2.* (30 min)**

The workshop will then continue with a presentation on **Key concepts and definitions in intangible cultural heritage and urban planning.** This session is designed to help urban planners grasp essential terminology on intangible cultural heritage safeguarding while enabling intangible cultural heritage experts to understand key urban planning concepts. The following concepts are being discussed: definition of intangible cultural heritage and its domains, transmission and safeguarding, communities, groups and individuals, sustainable urban development, urban planning. **See PPT 3**. **(30 min)**

Following this, the relationship between **intangible cultural heritage, sustainable urban development, and urban planning** will be explored. The discussion will cover:

* The links between intangible cultural heritage and the three dimensions of sustainable urban development (environmental, economic, and social).
* The connection between urban planning structures (ecological, functional, socioeconomic, and built heritage) and the three dimensions of sustainability.
* How intangible cultural heritage contributes to each urban planning structure.

This reflection will begin with a presentation of the relationship between intangible cultural heritage and the three dimensions of sustainable development (environmental, economic and social) as they apply to cities. It will be followed by a presentation of the relationship between urban planning and sustainable urban development, starting with how the four urban planning structures (ecological, functional, socioeconomic and built heritage) relate to the three dimensions of sustainable development. Finally, the relationship between intangible cultural heritage and urban planning structures will be addressed to explain how intangible cultural heritage can contribute to each structure. This includes case studies and questions and answers. **See PPT 4.** Intangible cultural heritage, Sustainable Urban Development and Urban Planning **(45 min).**

To further illustrate the relationships, the **results of UNESCO’s 2022 Survey on Key issues in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts** will be presented. Conducted in September 2022 under UNESCO’s thematic initiative on intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts, this survey gathered insights from States Parties to the 2003 Convention (which consulted stakeholders in the fields of urban planning and intangible cultural heritage) to identify key challenges, benefits, threats, mechanisms, and actors involved in integrating intangible cultural heritage into urban planning. It provides valuable data and illustrations to understand the linkages between intangible cultural heritage, sustainable urban development and the importance of taking it into account in urban planning processes. The survey provides an account of the risks and threats, benefits, stakeholders, challenges and key areas or planning areas for the incorporation of intangible cultural heritage into urban planning processes. Two case studies from the survey are included in the presentation. **See PPT 4.** **(45 min)**

This will be followed by a **discussion with 2–3 experts and/or intangible cultural heritage bearers from a city** on how the intangible cultural heritage elements they represent contribute to sustainable urban development. The objective is to provide a platform for local actors to share their perspectives on the role of intangible cultural heritage in urban planning. The facilitator will select two or three intangible cultural heritage elements from the city, ensuring consideration of different intangible cultural heritage domains, and invite relevant experts/bearers to participate in an on-site discussion. **(45 min)**

At this stage, participants should be able to **identify the relationship between intangible cultural heritage elements and urban planning**. To reinforce this, a practical exercise will be conducted as the final activity of Unit 1. Grouped in pairs (Iintangible cultural heritage and urban planning experts), participants will select an intangible cultural heritage element from a city and analyze its relationship with urban planning structures. They will identify threats to its safeguarding and the benefits it provides. **(90 min)**

ppt 1 – exercise 1 . GETTING TO KNOW THE STATE OF THE ART OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND URBAN PLANNING IN THE PARTICIPANTS' CITIES (15 min)

###### SLIDES 1 - 5

The facilitator presents the exercise introducing the orientations to carry it out. Then the survey containing 4 blocks of questions is presented. The facilitator explains the content to the participants with a view to applying it in their cities. For the results presentation, the facilitator will organize two groups formed by pairs from five countries each to share and discuss the results of the exercise per group in plenary.

ppt 2 – exercise 2. SHARING YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONCEPTS OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND URBAN PLANNING (30 min)

The facilitator explains the exercise **"Sharing your understanding of the concepts of intangible cultural heritage and urban planning":** to be carried out in pairs (one Intangible cultural heritage expert and one Urban Planning expert). The urban planning experts will tell the intangible cultural heritage experts what they understand by intangible cultural heritage and vice versa. They will then discuss their understanding of sustainable urban development and how they can picture intangible cultural heritage contributing to achieving it. Presentation of results by groups.

Workshop participants will be organized in pairs (Intangible cultural heritage expert + urban planning expert) and the facilitator will provide the following instructions:

1. Urban planning experts will tell the intangible cultural heritage experts what they understand by intangible cultural heritage. (5 min)
2. Experts will tell urban planning experts what they understand by urban planning. (5 min)
3. Both experts discuss what they understand by sustainable urban development and how they see intangible cultural heritage contributing to achieving it. (5 min)
4. Group presentation of results. (15 min)

ppt 3 - key concepts and definitions (30 Min)

###### SLIDE2

**About the purpose of the presentation**

The facilitator presents the purpose of the presentation, which is to understand, on the one hand, the concepts and definitions related to intangible cultural heritage and, on the other hand, those related to sustainable urban development and urban planning. The facilitator emphasizes the importance of establishing a dialogue between the intangible cultural heritage sector and the urban planning sector. The aim is for urban planners to understand the terminology and key concepts related to intangible cultural heritage, and for intangible cultural heritage experts to understand key definitions and concepts related to urban planning.

###### SLIDE 3

**This presentation refers to…**

The facilitator briefly introduces and presents the terms related to intangible cultural heritage and those related to sustainable urban development and urban planning.

###### SLIDES 4 - 7

**Intangible cultural heritage definition**

The facilitator refers to the Capacity-building materials repository of the 2003 Convention, Unit 3, Key Concept in the Convention, for a discussion of the definition of intangible cultural heritage in Article 2.1 of the Convention.

The definition of intangible cultural heritage (Article 2.1) was discussed in Unit 3 but is briefly reviewed again here. The Convention's understanding of intangible cultural heritage as a living cultural heritage in constant evolution, "recreated by communities and groups according to their environment", is particularly relevant to the topic addressed in this unit. This means that the purpose of the Convention is not to "fossilize" intangible cultural heritage expressions or to hinder the evolution and development of communities, groups and individuals. The definition of the Convention also states that, for the purposes of the Convention, only intangible cultural heritage will be considered to be "compatible with [...] the imperatives of mutual respect between communities [...] and sustainable development”.

###### SLIDES 8-9

**Intangible cultural heritage domains**

The facilitator presents the Article 2.2 of the Convention and refers to the following intangible cultural heritage domains:

a) Oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of intangible cultural heritage.

b) Performing arts.

c) Social uses, rituals and festive events.

d) Knowledge and uses related to nature and the universe.

e) Traditional craft techniques.

It is important to note that many elements of intangible cultural heritage are not limited to one domain but may include elements of several domains. Boundaries between domains are sometimes fluid and often vary from one community to another. The facilitator can navigate through the Dive into intangible cultural heritage to visualize some examples of the different domains. <https://ich.unesco.org/dive/>

###### SLIDES 10 - 12

**Definition of communities, groups and individuals and its relationship to intangible cultural heritage**

The facilitator refers to the 2003 Convention and explains the definition of communities, groups and individuals. Within the framework of the Convention, the term "communities, groups and individuals concerned" is used to refer to those who create, practice and transmit intangible cultural heritage, so that they recognize, express and identify with this heritage. It includes bearers and knowers, who are members who play a specific role in relation to their intangible cultural heritage.

The facilitator then explains the relationship between intangible cultural heritage and communities, groups and individuals, who create, recreate, practice, manage and transmit intangible cultural heritage. Those actions provide a sense of identity, continuity, enjoyment, self-esteem and sustainability to communities, groups and individuals.

###### SLIDES 13 - 17

**Safeguarding, transmission and viability of intangible cultural heritage**

The facilitator presents concepts related to safeguarding, key measures and the significance of intangible cultural heritage transmission.

Key safeguarding measures include inventorying. Another important action is awareness-raising, which tends to encourage people to understand and value of intangible cultural heritage. In this sense, formal and non-formal education play a key role.

Revitalization is also an important action to strengthen intangible cultural heritage practices that are in danger of disappearing.

In addition, the facilitator describes other safeguarding measures as follows:

* Institutional capacities
* Education
* Research and documentation
* Policies, legal and administrative measures
* The role of intangible cultural heritage in society
* Awareness raising of intangible cultural heritage
* International cooperation and engagement

The slide 17 focuses on the definition of transmission and its importance as a key action for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage.

###### SLIDES 18 - 20

**Sustainable development**

The facilitator refers to the definition of Sustainable Development that is taken from the Bruntland Report:

*"[It is] the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."*

(Brundtland Commission, 1987)

The dimensions of sustainable development, which are closely linked, are explained:

* Economic growth
* Social inclusion
* Environmental protection

###### SLIDE 21

**Sustainable urban development**

The facilitator presents the concept of sustainable urban development. According to the Contributions to the Post-2015 Development Agenda Of The United Nations: Working Group B, sustainable urban development can be defined as "[The spatial manifestation of urban development processes that create a built environment with rules, institutions and governance systems that enable people, households and communities to maximize their potential and optimize a wide range of services](https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/groupb_unhabitat_suscities.pdf) (...) so that cities are planned, built and managed to maintain environmental quality, support socioeconomic development and ensure the quality of life and livelihoods of their populations." (2015, page 1). <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/groupb_unhabitat_suscities.pdf>

###### SLIDES 22 – 29

**Urban planning and urban planning structures**

The definition of urban planning, according to UN-Habitat 2014 is presented by the facilitator:

Urban planning involves a series of interconnected layers that can be grouped into four structures that influence the spatial organization and social, economic and environmental functions of most urban environments.

The structures described in this presentation were defined based on multiple urban planning components identified in frameworks and guidelines such as 'Urban Planning for City Leaders' (UN-Habitat, 2014), 'International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning' (UN-Habitat, 2015), 'Our Urban Plans' (UN-Habitat, 2024) and 'Historic Urban Landscape Guide' (UNESCO 2016); in addition to the review of urban plans of multiple cities in which these 4 structures were also identified:

*Ecological structure:* relates to the biological components of cities, including flora, fauna and other life forms, as well as physical elements such as soil and water, and the dynamics resulting from the relationships between them, such as ecological or landscape connectivity, risk and vulnerability to natural disasters, rural development and environmental sustainability.

*Functional structure:* composed of multiple layers of the urban structure, such as transportation and mobility systems (roads, railroads and other transportation hubs; bicycle and pedestrian paths; waterways and other spatial connectors), public spaces, utilities (water, gas, electricity, communications) and other urban facilities.

*Socioeconomic structure:* refers to planning for greater social inclusion and economic efficiency in terms of access to development opportunities (housing, health, education, recreation), employment, productivity and livelihoods. It also relates to the attractiveness of a city as a destination for investment (e.g., industrial relocation) and other social and economic activities, and takes into account the integration of urban and rural areas.

*Structure of built heritage*: an imperative element in the structuring of cities and urban plans, particularly with regard to significant structures, monuments, squares, public spaces, urban sectors or districts of public interest, which embody the cultural spaces in which intangible cultural heritage is expressed and bring significant place-making and social and economic value to cities.

**PPT 4 - INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE, SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN PLANNING (45 min)**

###### SLIDES 1 - 3

The facilitator presents the objective of the presentation, which refers to exploring the connections between intangible cultural heritage, sustainable urban development and urban planning, as follows:

* The relationship between intangible cultural heritage and Sustainable Urban Development in its 3 dimensions: Environmental, Economic and Social.
* The relationship between the dimensions of Sustainable Urban Development and the main structures of urban planning: Ecological, Functional, Socioeconomic and Built Heritage.

###### SLIDE 4

**D****efinition of intangible cultural heritage**

The facilitator refers to Art 2.1 of the Convention as a brief reminder of the definition of intangible cultural heritage.

###### SLIDE 5

###### Sustainable development and its dimensions

The definition of Sustainable Development and its dimensions are briefly taken up again by the facilitator, as a reminder.

###### SLIDE 6

**Sustainable urban development and intangible cultural heritage**

The facilitator presents the two-way relationship between intangible cultural heritage and Sustainable Urban Development. Intangible cultural heritage can contribute to sustainable environmental, social and economic development. Sustainable Urban Development, in turn, can help ensure the viability of intangible cultural heritage and the communities concerned. This can help to ensure that they are secured:

* Socio-cultural welfare
* Good relations between and within the different communities
* Economic prosperity
* Environmental quality

###### SLIDES 7 -8

**Benefits derived from the practice of intangible cultural heritage and possible sources of income generation**

The discussion in the Repository of materials for capacity building of the 2003 Convention, Unit 8: Intangible cultural heritage and Sustainable Development is taken up again with regard to some of the benefits derived from the practice of intangible cultural heritage and possible sources of income generation:

* Health and preventive care (utilization of the knowledge and resources of traditional medicine alone, or in combination with those of the biological sciences).
* Representations of intangible cultural heritage, activities aimed at its transmission, and the commercialization of related products.
* Use of traditional means of transport that are a symbol of identity and reduce carbon footprint.
* Use of traditional knowledge to carry out sustainable management of environmental resources for profit.
* Marketing of handicraft products.
* Organization of festivals.

###### SLIDES 9-12

Four examples, taken from the Dive into intangible cultural heritage (<https://ich.unesco.org/dive/>) are presented in which intangible cultural heritage is a source of income generation:

1. The clay craftsmanship of the figurines of Estremoz

It is an example of income generation for the artisans (livelihood), as the figurines are marketed, exhibited and sold at local, national and international craft fairs.

1. Barranquilla Carnival, Colombia

In addition to strengthening identity and social cohesion, the Barranquilla Carnival is an important source of income for tradition bearers, generating economic opportunities for artisans, musicians, dancers and other artists and managers. Through the commercialization of products that allude to the festival, the sale of goods and services and the promotion of tourism, the carnival contributes significantly to the livelihood of many families and to the economic development of the region.

1. The Zapopan Pilgrimage

The ritual of "La Llevada" and its related activities attract huge crowds and turn the streets and public spaces into a great community celebration. The pilgrimage and growing tourism make the sale of food, handicrafts, lodging and transportation services an important source of income for the local community.

1. Case study - The "Runa Tupari" tourism project (Ecuador)

This is a case study related to an example of an initiative adopted by a rural community in Ecuador to promote intangible cultural heritage safeguarding and sustainable socio-economic development through tourism.

**SLIDES 13 – 19**

**Sustainable urban development and urban planning**

The facilitator explains the concept of urban planning considering the UN source:

“The spatial manifestation of urban development processes that create a built environment with rules, institutions and governance systems that enable individuals, households and communities to maximize their potential and optimize a wide range of services (…) so that cities are planned, built and managed to maintain environmental quality, support socioeconomic development and ensure the quality of life and livelihoods of their populations”.<https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/groupb_unhabitat_suscities.pdf>

As a brief reminder, the definition of urban plan is also presented by the facilitator.

To understand the importance of planning for sustainable development, the facilitator will refer to the Brundtland Report\*\* which states "From the perspective of planning for sustainable development, it is the process of social change and elevation of opportunities for society, making compatible, in time and space, economic growth and efficiency, environmental conservation, quality of life and social equity, based on a clear commitment to the future and solidarity between generations

\*The Brutland Report (1987) is a publication by World Commission on Environment and Development.

The facilitator presents the role of urban planning as a function of sustainable urban development. and explains how the dimensions of sustainable development relate to the four urban planning structures.

###### SLIDES 19 - 29

**Intangible cultural heritage and urban planning**

The facilitator presents the concepts of urban planning and urban as a brief reminder.

The relationship between intangible cultural heritage and urban planning is discussed, as well as how the 4 structures can be directly related to the practice of intangible cultural heritage. In this regard, it is important to assess how safeguarding intangible cultural heritage can be connected to each structure. Linking intangible cultural heritage to urban planning structures is a way of recognizing the importance of reinforcing the role of intangible cultural heritage as a driver of sustainable development.

In this sense, 4 examples of intangible cultural heritage elements that relate to urban planning structures are presented. It is recommended that the facilitator browses the Dive into intangible cultural heritage

**PPT 5 - RESULTS OF THE 2022 UNESCO SURVEY ON KEY ISSUES REGARDING SAFEGUARDING INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN URBAN CONTEXTS (20 min)**

###### SLIDE 1 – 2

**Background**

The facilitator explains that the survey was carried out in September 2022, within the context of the UNESCO thematic initiative on Intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts, with the aim to gather inputs from stakeholders working in or involved in the fields of urban planning and intangible cultural heritage so as to identify key issues with regard to safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts. The survey provides valuable data to understand the importance of incorporating intangible cultural heritage in urban planning processes.

###### SLIDE 3

**General data**

The facilitator presents general data on geographic area of application, number of responses, sectors they represent, as well as the geographical distribution of the responses.

###### SLIDE 4

**Threats to intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts**

The facilitator describes the most frequent threats to intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts.

In response to the question regarding threats in urban contexts that impact the transmission of intangible cultural heritage, and which may be exacerbated when urban planning does not consider it, it is worth noting that 33% of the respondents indicated ‘rapid urbanization altering ways of living’ as the main challenge, followed by ‘destruction or changes to spaces associated with cultural practices’ with 24%. Similarly, 9% and 7%, respectively, identified ‘unemployment or low incomes’ and the ‘lack of public spaces’ as major threats to intangible cultural heritage, while 5% indicated that ‘globalization (homogenization)’ and ‘new technologies’ are latent threats. Furthermore, 4% of the respondents, respectively, suggested that ‘migration (outward and inward)’, as well as ‘climate change and associated natural disasters’ are threats worth considering, while the other 9% indicated other threats such as consumerism, armed conflicts, industrialization, and infrastructure strain

###### SLIDES 5 -6

**Benefits of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts**

The most identified benefits of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts are described by the facilitator.

The survey allows to identify the type of benefits that participants foresee that can result from integrating the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage into urban plans. In that regard, 38% of the respondents marked ‘social cohesion and well-being’ as the main benefit, followed by ‘sense of identity’, ‘sustainable livelihoods’, and ‘inter-generational communication’ with 27%, 11%, and 7%, respectively. Similarly, with 4% of the responses each, the following benefits were also indicated: ‘protection of local economies’, ‘intra and inter-community tolerance’, ‘informal social support structures’, and ‘urban-rural integration’. Lastly, ‘environmental protection’ was indicated as an additional benefit by only 2% of the respondents.

Other responses such as "urban rehabilitation" and "risk preparedness", which are objectives usually considered in urban planning processes, were less selected by respondents, which may be partly due to the fact that almost all of the respondents are involved in the cultural sector, not in planning.

###### SLIDES 7

**Issues to integrate intangible cultural heritage into urban plans**

The facilitator presents the major problems are presented when it comes to integrating intangible cultural heritage into urban plans:

* Lack of knowledge of urban planners about the field of intangible cultural heritage and its associated benefits.
* Lack of knowledge of intangible cultural heritage experts on urban planning concepts.
* Lack of adequate legislation and policies to ensure the inclusion of intangible cultural heritage in urban plans
* Tensions between urban development and the protection of historical and cultural heritage.
* Importation of urban planning frameworks that do not reflect local sociocultural aspects.
* Local government priorities in the face of limited financial resources.

###### SLIDE 8

**Relationship between built environment and intangible cultural heritage**

The facilitator describes this relationship. There are many cultural practices that take place in public spaces, parks and ecosystems such as lakes and riverbanks, religious spaces such as mosques and churches, and various public facilities such as museums and performance halls. The "historic centers" are key environments for intangible cultural heritage, as are the streets for processions and festivals.

###### SLIDE 9

**Key areas for integrating intangible cultural heritage**

The facilitator presents the key planning areas or areas where participants believe that the integration of intangible cultural heritage into urban plans would be most relevant:

* 42% Historical and built heritage areas
* 24% Public spaces
* 21% Public facilities
* 8% Residential areas
* 3% Ecological corridors

###### SLIDE 10

**Mechanisms for including intangible cultural heritage in urban planning**

The facilitator mentions that 40% of the respondents indicated that they were not aware of any mechanism or tool to include intangible cultural heritage in urban planning, which shows the novelty of the topic and the need to integrate the fields of intangible cultural heritage and urban planning. Some mechanisms that would help this inclusion are mentioned:

* Legislative and regulatory frameworks (e.g., laws on the protection of cultural practices)
* Need to involve local communities and intangible cultural heritage stakeholders in planning processes
* Awareness raising, intangible cultural heritage coalition building and multisectoral coordination

###### SLIDES 11 - 12

**Lessons from regional experiences**

Based on the results of the 2022 UNESCO Survey, a compendium of 11 Experiences on intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts from the different geographical regions was developed, which provides valuable information on the inventory of intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts, threats, safeguarding measures and key issues on the integration of intangible cultural heritage in urban plans.

The experiences highlight historical and cultural heritage and the existence and use of public spaces as key planning areas for integrating intangible cultural heritage into urban plans.

This is consistent with one of the main threats identified for the practice and continuity of intangible cultural heritage in urban contexts, which is the intervention or physical modification of public spaces where practices such as local markets for local trade and crafts are traditionally expressed.

A **key component** to consider when defining a methodology for integrating intangible cultural heritage into urban planning is the **relationship between cultural heritage and the creative industries.** For example, parks and gardens could be used as a musical platform and public squares as markets for local trade and crafts.

Some recommendations:

* To clearly understand the importance of public spaces for intangible cultural heritage safeguarding, better coordination between planning and cultural heritage authorities is needed.
* Community involvement in efforts to integrate intangible cultural heritage into urban planning is essential to ensure integration in full respect of the ethical principles of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage. <https://ich.unesco.org/en/ethics-and-ich-00866>. For this reason, roundtables and workshops should be held with owners, government, designers/architects and other relevant stakeholders, as well as public meetings/consultations to gather feedback from communities.
* Strengthen local capacities to achieve urban plans with an integrated vision.
* Conduct participatory planning processes, in conjunction with the governmental entities responsible for cultural heritage and with interested communities.

###### ppt 6 - incorporating intangible cultural heritage in urban plans: NEEDS, benefits and ACTORS (25 min)

###### SLIDE 2

**Incorporating intangible cultural heritage into urban plans: needs, benefits and stakeholders**

The facilitator mentions the importance of incorporating intangible cultural heritage into urban planning, which is a complex and challenging undertaking that brings benefits to the social function of cities.

The review of relevant literature, including several case studies and the findings of the 2022 UNESCO Survey, led to the identification of the following challenges and benefits and key stakeholders.

###### SLIDE 3

**Needs for integrating intangible cultural heritage into urban plans**

Some needs to achieve the incorporation of the intangible cultural heritage in urban plans are described by the facilitator

* Inventory and mapping of intangible cultural heritage
* Raise awareness among planners and decision-makers
* Facilitate the multi-sectoral coordination between intangible cultural heritage and urban planning sectors
* Foster articulated regulations and policies

###### SLIDES 4 - 5

**Benefits of incorporating intangible cultural heritage into urban plans**

The facilitator presents some benefits of incorporating intangible cultural heritage into urban plans:

* Strengthening the sense of identity and belonging to a community or place
* Contributing to sustainable livelihoods
* Protection of local economies
* Strengthening of intergenerational communication
* Improved intra- and intercommunity tolerance
* Environmental protection
* Improved risk preparedness

The facilitator asks the participants if they can identify any other benefits

###### SLIDES 7 - 9

**Key stakeholders to integrate intangible cultural heritage into urban plans**

The facilitator presents the key actors when it comes to integration of intangible cultural heritage into urban plans.

Government agencies: dedicated ministries and agencies at the national level, such as housing, environment, infrastructure, transport and urban development; as well as relevant departments at the subnational level with direct responsibilities for urban planning.

Communities that practice and transmit intangible cultural heritage: refers to the communities, groups and individuals who create, practice and transmit intangible cultural heritage. It includes practitioners and carriers, specialized organizations, academic institutions and technical specialists.

Established groups that advocate for the interests of communities and may include non-governmental organizations, specialized agencies, professional associations, individuals or others.

Academic institutions and technical specialists: They refer to universities, research centers and urban planners, engineers, architects, economists, sociologists, anthropologists, geographers, intangible cultural heritage experts and other academics and technical specialists, who provide multidisciplinary advice and support on matters relating to the planning process, including economic, social, environmental and cultural issues.

###### SLIDES 10 - 17

**Case study derived from the UNESCO 2022 Survey**

**The facilitator presents the case study, the Sauna culture in Finland**

The sauna culture is a traditional practice inseparable from the life of the majority of the Finnish population. This practice is omnipresent in homes and public spaces and transcends the mere act of washing the body because it also cleanses people's minds. The practice of this element of intangible cultural heritage is usually transmitted within families, but there are also clubs and universities that contribute to its transmission.

Finland has 3.3 million saunas for a total of 5.5 million inhabitants, which means that this element is accessible to all. <https://ich.unesco.org/en/RL/sauna-culture-in-finland-01596>. In cities, traditional public saunas almost completely disappeared after the 1950s, but in recent years a number of private sector initiatives have led to the creation of new saunas in public spaces. This element of intangible cultural heritage was mentioned in the 2022 Survey. According to the results, the following was identified:

**Threats**

Rapid urbanization disrupting lifestyles has been identified as the main threat to the sauna tradition. In urban contexts, the element is also deeply affected by economic pressures due to the use of space for other purposes, as well as by densification processes.

There used to be dozens of public saunas in Helsinki. The premises have been put to other uses and people often have private saunas in their homes. There are currently only three traditional public saunas in the city and recently one of them (Sauna Arla) has had to close. The pandemic has decreased the use of public saunas and energy and gas prices are making it very difficult to continue financially. At the same time, landowners are pushing for these spaces to be used for other purposes. As a solution, the Finnish Heritage Agency is in the process of protecting these saunas by law, so that their use as sauna places cannot be altered. It is a way of safeguarding and protecting this traditional form of sauna bathing in the cities.

**Safeguarding measures**

One measure to safeguard the living heritage is to protect the urban spaces where the elements are enacted. This can be done through the Built Heritage Law or an urban planning provision, with emphasis on the protection of the built environment and its use. Supporting the use of spaces is key to safeguarding and transmitting intangible cultural heritage. In any case, actions outside the cultural heritage sector, such as economic incentives, are also necessary.

**Integration of ICH into urban plans**

To ensure the protection of public spaces with the need to safeguard living heritage, citizens can express their opinion on the practice of traditions through participatory zoning processes. (Included in the 1999 Land Use and Building Law).

In addition to identification, community participation is a key challenge with a view to integrating intangible cultural heritage into urban planning, as there is often a collision of diverse interests. Who really has a chance to be heard? Which communities are being listened to? Community participation in efforts to integrate intangible cultural heritage into urban planning can be enabled through participatory budgeting. In fact, the city of Helsinki has been applying it for some years now.

In Finland, **public consultations** are part of the democratic process of governance in which the views, knowledge and experiences of key stakeholders are sought on the matter under preparation. The Guide for Consultation in Making Legislation, published by the Government, defines the policies for consulting stakeholders and participating in the law-making process. At the local level, communities and individuals can participate by making statements in drafting or decision making and taking resident initiatives. In some municipalities, regular hearings and events are held with NGOs to facilitate dialogue. Local cultural and museum managers also maintain contact and cooperation with communities and can act as proxies in decision-making. The right of citizens to participate in urban planning is enshrined in the Law on Land Management and Building (1999).

In urban planning processes, cultural infrastructures are also important for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage. Cultural centers are important meeting places for people from diverse backgrounds, thus contributing to the social structure of the city. For example, the Caisa Cultural Center is open to everyone and promotes the development of Helsinki as a diverse city through art and culture. Caisa hosts performances, events and exhibitions, and also provides art education. It is a center and meeting place for people from many cultures, which allows it to host cultural practices.

###### ppt 7 - DISCUSSION GUIDE: CONTRIBUTIONS OF Intangible cultural heritage TO SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT (45 min)

###### SLIDES 1-2

The facilitator will introduce a **discussion with 2 or 3 experts and/or city bearers** on how intangible cultural heritage element they represent contributes to sustainable urban development. In preparation, the facilitator will select **2 or 3 intangible cultural heritage elements** from the city, ensuring representation from different intangible cultural heritage domains, and identify the relevant experts or bearers to participate in the discussion. This dialogue will take place at the training venue. The discussion will focus on the experts’ and stakeholders’ perspectives on the role of these intangible cultural heritage elements in promoting sustainable urban development.

The facilitator will choose a moderator who:

1. Will ask the panelists to introduce themselves and give a brief presentation of the intangible cultural heritage element, giving a brief description and location of the element in the city.

2. Will ask each panelist to report whether the element is within the city's intangible cultural heritage inventory. If so, please describe the process.

Then:

3. Each panelist will be asked to identify the benefits of safeguarding the element.

4. Finally, each panelist will be asked to indicate whether the element contributes to sustainable urban development and in what dimension(s) (environmental, económica and/ or social)

###### ppt 8 – exercise 3. identifying the connections between intangible cultural heritage and urban planning (90 min)

The facilitator introduces a practical exercise to identify the relations of intangible cultural heritage to urban planning. In pairs (intangible cultural heritage expert and Urban Planning) a city's intangible cultural heritage element will be selected and it will be analyzed how it relates to urban planning structures. Participants are encouraged to identify the threats to its safeguarding as well as the benefits derived from it. Results will be presented in groups.

###### SpLIDE 2

The facilitator presents the instructions for the exercise.

###### SLIDES 3-4

The facilitator presents the information needed for the introduction of the intangible cultural heritage element: description of the urban context, description of the intangible cultural heritage element and maps and visuals.

###### SLIDES 5-6

The facilitator presents guidelines for participants to identify and analyze the relationship of the intangible cultural heritage element to urban planning structures.

###### SLIDE 7

The facilitator presents orientations for participants to identify threats that may affect the intangible cultural heritage element and benefits derived from its safeguarding